

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1871.

THE NEW GAS LOAN.

A BILL was introduced in Council on Thursday providing for a new loan of \$500,000 for the extension of the Gas Works, the consideration of which was postponed for one week. The money to be raised by this bill is intended mainly, we believe, to rebuild the Gas Works at the Market Street Bridge, which, after being torn down without due authority from the city, are now to be built up at the expense of her tax-payers. Against this project a most decided and emphatic protest should be entered. In no event should the Gas Works be rebuilt at that locality. The cost of forcing gas from that point to the places which must be reached is materially greater than that involved in sending supplies from more appropriate sites for the works; and, besides, it would be the height of folly to rebuild gas works at a spot which, instead of being at or near the outskirts of the city, is practically becoming, by the course of modern improvements, an important centre of business and population. Councils should, therefore, resolutely oppose any new loan which is to be used, in whole or in part, to reconstruct the Market street works. And, while the subject is up for consideration, they should also make a searching investigation into the circumstances which have necessitated this new loan, as well as into the general management of the Gas Works. It is high time that the people of Philadelphia knew something about the way in which the Gas Trust expend their money. As the price of gas, in view of the facilities for manufacturing it and the extent of the districts to be supplied, much higher here than it ought to be,—and as the gas ring is popularly deemed, with good reason, to be immensely profitable to all who are permitted to enter within its magic circle,—the tax-payers of Philadelphia should be minutely informed in detail of the outgoings and incomings, the receipts and expenditures, of all matters connected with the Gas Trust. As Philadelphia must foot all the bills run up by this concern, and provide, in some form, the funds out of which its favorites continue to make fortunes, her citizens should learn, for once at least, where all their money goes, and have a broad blaze of daylight thrown on all gas operations. The system whereby a little close corporation rules a big city, meanwhile taxing heavily all its citizens, should not remain, in this progressive age, one of the mysteries of Philadelphia. Sooner or later it must be thoroughly exposed, and as another new loan is now asked for, this is a good time to commence the task.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

THE APPORTIONMENT question was finally disposed of in the Legislature yesterday. The Democrats were enabled by their bare majority of one in the Senate to hold out for some weeks in their demand for an unfair apportionment, but the dead-lock between the two houses which resulted was no disastrous to the pet schemes of individual members that a compromise was finally agreed upon. The bill, as it finally passed both houses yesterday afternoon, is supposed to give the Republicans a majority of one in the Senate and six in the House of Representatives. This will bring things to a very fine point, and render the close districts worth a struggle for the sake of supremacy. The Legislature to be elected in 1872 will elect a successor to Simon Cameron in the United States Senate, and unless Cameron is driven into the background before the expiration of his term, the Democrats will stand an excellent show for securing a majority on joint ballot. This will result in the election of a Democrat to the Senate as Cameron's successor, unless, indeed, that incorruptible and uncorrupting worthy should resort to his old tricks. At the best, the new apportionment leaves the State in a very dubious position, and fairly transforms it into a battlefield for the two great parties. In view, however, of the fact that the Democrats have control of the Senate at present, it is as favorable to the Republican as could reasonably be expected. The idea of making a new apportionment without regard to its political results never, of course, entered the heads of our law-makers, and the whole business, therefore, is to be viewed only in the light of a gerrymander.

CRITCHTON OUTDONE.

"Having heard that John S. Estlin intends to adopt the stage as a profession, we feel called upon to say that we believe this man to possess the most wonderful tragic genius in the world. It appears to be a perfect master of every passion of the human soul, and can exhibit at will the most gentle feelings in the sweetest utterance, or give vent by one loud outburst of furious passion to all the stormy feelings of the man, having heard him ourselves." The foregoing startling announcement from the Medical Repository, whatever that may be, was published in the Ledger yesterday. It appeared in that journal as an advertisement, but for the cause of art we do not mind giving it a free insertion. What we like about this sort of an opinion is that it is not possible to mistake the intention of the writer. So much must be put to his credit. On the other hand, the praise does seem just a trifle extravagant. To be sure, the writer speaks from his own knowledge of the man, having seen him himself, but it is strange, to say the least, that the most wonderful tragic genius that the world has ever seen should have been hidden so long from a famishing world. We are bound to say, however, that the Repository does not make these revolutionary remarks without some qualification. It will be observed that the language employed is—"he appears to be a perfect master," etc. We regard this as an admission on the part of the Repository that it is barely possible that it may be mistaken, although its faith is as yet as firm as any number of rocks. It must be a fine thing to be able at will to exhibit the most gentle feelings of the human soul.

Not many people are up to that, but Mr. Estlin is—and beyond it. The succeeding clause, in its tumultuous vehemence, almost takes the breath. To give vent to all the stormy feelings of the human heart in one grand outburst!—That is something like it. If Mr. Estlin really can do such things, and justice is not quite defeated in the land, he ought to be able to get out a patent or a copyright, or something of that sort, for the proper protection of these art improvements. Yet, for ourselves, we should hardly care to be present when Mr. Estlin was illustrating the passions in that manner. Very well for those who like it, but we are afraid we should not like it. It is altogether too tremendous. If the Repository had said two of the Human Passions, or three, or even as many as six, it would not have been so bad; but all of them—and at once!—the thought is too terrible. Charles Lamb once said that it would create a kind of loathing to see him play Hamlet, and we do think that, if Mr. Estlin is the kind of person the Repository represents him to be, it would hardly be safe to allow him to take on before a promising sort of an audience. We cannot help associating Mr. Estlin with our notion of Mr. Nicholas Bottom. Bottom could not only roar you so loud that it would do any man's heart good to hear him, but he could also—if need were—roar you as gently as any sucking dove. Mr. Estlin would appear to be a sort of rival of Nick Bottom; but he must take care how he gives vent.

SMITH has taken a new turn. In the House yesterday, during the discussion of the Apportionment bill, this slushy "Rooster" announced that he was henceforth a free man, and would never again be "sold." Smith's grievance seems to have been the neglect to run the compromise apportionment through the caucus before it was pushed through the House. This neglect deprived him of a chance to sell out to anybody, and, disgusted with the perfidy of his colleagues, he breaks away from all party trammels and is for sale no longer. The whole thing probably means that Smith is devising another scheme for undermining the Delaware river by a network of pneumatic tubes.

OBITUARY.

W. H. Sedley Smith, a well-known actor, and one of the best "old men" upon the stage, died yesterday at St. Louis. His real name was W. H. Sedley, and he was born in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, December 4, 1805. He was obliged to commence fighting his way in the world at an early age, and as his taste inclined him to the stage, he assumed the name of Smith, and obtained a situation as call-boy at the Shewbury Theatre, under the management of Mr. Crisp. In a short time he was assigned to play minor parts, and improving the opportunities afforded him he made a rapid advance. In 1822 he obtained his first regular engagement at the Theatre Royal, Lancaster, where he played walking gentlemen's parts. In 1827 he received an offer of an engagement from this side of the Atlantic, and in June, 1827, he made his first appearance in America at the Walnut Street Theatre, in this city, as "Edgler" in *Raising the Wind*, and as "Lohair" in *The Miller and His Men*. In 1828 he accepted an engagement at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, and since then he has played in many of the best theatres of the country. A few years ago Mr. Smith was attached to the Chesnut street company, in this city, where it was under Mr. Sina's management. He will be remembered by many of our play-goers on account of his artistic acting in many standard "old man" parts.

THE METHODIST of New York, under the able editorship of Rev. Dr. Crooks, has long had the reputation of being one of the best religious papers in the country. Its publishers, anxious to increase the value and interest of its columns, and to make it more deserving of patronage than ever, have added to their editorial corps Rev. Abel Stevens, the author of the best history of Methodism that has yet been written, and an able writer upon all religious topics. Rev. T. De Witt Talmage has also been engaged as a regular contributor, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will have a "Lecture-room Talk" every week, which will undoubtedly be appreciated. The object of the conductors of *The Methodist* is to make their paper interesting as well as instructive to both young and old, and the large circulation of the paper is a proof that their efforts are appreciated.

NOTICES.

WE HAVE PREPARED FOR A LARGE INCREASE IN OUR BUSINESS THIS SEASON, and to this end have left nothing undone. Our old customers will find greater satisfaction than ever before in dealing with us, and new customers will find we have the LARGEST STOCK, BEST WORKMANSHIP, LOWEST PRICES. Our Spring Suits range from \$10 upward, and we will guarantee each grade to be from \$2 to \$5 per suit cheaper than the same material elsewhere. STORE OPEN SATURDAYS FROM 6 A. M. TO 10 P. M. WANAMAKER & BROWN, CLOTHIERS OF THE PEOPLE, OAK HALL, THE S. F. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS. NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORBES'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. N. B.—The only genuine is prepared by Dr. J. Mason Forbes & Co., since 1867. For sale by French, Richards & Co., Tenth and Market, and A. M. Wilson, Ninth and Filbert, Price 35 cents. THE PURITY AND STRENGTH OF Dr. Colton's Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless tooth extraction is proverbial. Office No. 781 Walnut street.

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SCHEENCK'S COLUMN. A SIMPLE ACCOUNT OF THE DISCOVERY AND WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF DR. SCHEENCK'S GREAT PULMONIC REMEDIES. If a man were asked why he insured his life, the question would be regarded as a very simple one and scarcely requiring an answer, for the reason that the advantages of life insurance are so universally admitted that to doubt its utility would be to fly in the very face of reason and common sense. Now, while we thus to our neighbors, not only writing, but anxious, to make provision for the family or friends who are to be left behind, how many thousands there are who are culpably negligent of their own health, and who, in some instances, for the sake of saving the outlay of a few dollars, and in others from positive indifference, permit their lives to be prematurely destroyed! If consumption were not a disease as insidious as it is fatal, and if it were, as is asserted by the medical faculty generally, incurable, there would be an apology for consumptives who, day after day year after year, refuse to heed the warning given by a hacking cough, a hectic cheek, cold and clammy night-sweats, and other distressing symptoms, which are the almost certain forerunners of deep-seated pulmonary disease, and which, when thoroughly ingrafted into the system, can be removed only by the use of the special remedies and the observance of precautions the very opposite of those usually given by physicians. Many years ago these thoughts suggested themselves to the mind of Dr. J. M. SCHENCK, now of Philadelphia, but at the time of whom we speak a resident of New Jersey. Himself a confirmed consumptive, and with little or no hope of recovery but with sufficient love of life to prompt him to make an effort to live, he patiently and thoughtfully applied himself to the scientific study of the disease which was silently, but nevertheless surely, bearing him to the grave. THE FIRST MEDICAL ATTENDANCE had been secured. Betimes after remedy was prescribed, but all in vain. The ruthless disease continued its fast hold upon him, and he was sent to Moorestown, N. J., to die. The last vestige of hope had faded away. His friends, who from time to time visited him, bade him farewell, never again expecting to see him alive. But Dr. Schenck, ill as he was, and hopeless as seemed his case, did not yield to despair. Weak and prostrated, and physically unable even to walk across the room, his mind was still active. He believed that God had not sent him to the grave WITHOUT PROVIDING REMEDIES, and, through friends and visitors, continued to make unceasing inquiries for certain herbs and roots, the virtues of which he understood had been satisfactorily proved in cases of pulmonary disease. His patience and perseverance were at length rewarded. THE LONG-SEARCHED FOR HERBS AND ROOTS WERE OBTAINED. The preparations of these were crude and simple, but their healing qualities were present notwithstanding. He took them regularly, adopted a system of plain but nutritious diet, remained in his chamber, avoided draughts of cold air, exercised within doors to as great an extent as his impaired strength would allow, and in a little while a change for the better was perceptible. The tough mucus that clogged the lungs and bronchial tubes was now freely and easily expectorated. APPETITE RESTORED, and with it came strength of body and cheerfulness of mind. Cough, fever, night sweats, and pains began to leave him. Friends beheld the change with amazement; his wasted limbs regained their former rotundity, his step became elastic and firm, and the happy result was that HE WAS RESTORED TO PERFECT HEALTH, and is to-day a man advanced in years, but hale, hearty, and strong, and weighing over two hundred and twenty-five pounds. Deeply impressed with the wonderful cure that had been wrought, and thankful for his narrow escape from certain death, he resolved to apply himself to the study of medicine, and devote the remainder of his days to efforts to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow creatures. As would be natural, his principal attention was directed to the subject of Pulmonary Diseases. The most eminent physicians in the country had assured him that CONSUMPTION COULD NOT BE CURED, and that he, being a consumptive, must die! But there he was, a living, breathing refutation of the assertions of these learned men. He was given up as the hopeless victim of the most dreaded of all diseases stood up before the world. A STOUT, STRONG MAN, and such he is to-day, though thirty-five years have elapsed since his miraculous restoration to health. "The medicines that cured me will certainly cure others. Why should not others be rescued from a premature grave, who have been given up as hopeless? The healing virtues of roots and herbs that saved my life save the lives of thousands of my fellow-beings who are the victims of consumption." Thus reasoned Dr. Schenck as he applied himself to the preparation of his great remedies. After years of experiment he succeeded in perfecting his PULMONIC SYRUP in a form so attractive and so palatable to the taste that patients take it regularly for a long period without becoming nauseated by it. Hearing of his remarkable cure, hundreds and thousands of patients flocked to him for advice and medication. The supply, and to-day there are many healthy men and women living who owe their health and strength wholly to DR. SCHEENCK'S MEDICINES. Not content with a single medicine, Dr. Schenck applied the valuable knowledge he had gained to the preparation of other remedies. It became necessary that the Pulmonic Syrup should be assisted by a great work of restoring the system. While it drove out the impurities, new and good blood was wanting. This could be secured only by means of a purgative of organic in perfect condition. To accomplish this, was essential. With this valuable organ in a torpid state, healthful digestion was impossible, and without healthful digestion there could be no pure blood. Hence it was that Dr. Schenck experimented with his FAMOUS MANDRAKE PILLS. The experiments were satisfactory. He found that they exercised an almost magical influence upon the liver and stomach. The system became stimulated to healthful activity, its secretions were promoted. The bile and diseased acids which accumulated in the stomach, and rendered its functions inactive, were removed by the use of the Mandrake Pills; the appetite was increased; the food taken was properly assimilated, good blood was created in consequence, and the system, in total BARRICADEMENT OF DISEASE. All that was now needed was a tonic that would give nerve and energy to the still weak but perfectly cured consumptive. The system was entirely healthy, but firm was wanted for a resumption of its strength to carry it. Acting silently but powerfully in conjunction with the Pulmonic Syrup and the Mandrake Pills, THE SHAVED TONIC fulfilled its great mission. Being an alkali, it speedily corrected any acidity of the stomach. It imparted tone and vigor to the entire system. It fitted the restored patient for a resumption of his ordinary business duties, and put the capstone upon the great remedial structure which Dr. Schenck, after years of painful personal experience and patient scientific effort, had reared for the benefit of the human race. ONE THING YET REMAINED to be done. While this great work of restoration was in progress Dr. Schenck was thoroughly convinced that exposure to draughts of cold air, or to the chilling winds of early spring and late fall, or to the chilling blasts of winter, were almost certain death to the patient. Hence it was that he adopted the plan of having his patients remain in their apartments, and taking all the beneficial exercise there, until the diseased lungs were PERFECTLY HEALED, and what is called "pure fresh air" could be borne by them without the danger of provoking a return of the dreaded disease. The system has worked like a charm. The bold assertion of the medical faculty that consumption cannot be cured has been completely refuted, and Dr. Schenck's great remedies have triumphed over all opposing elements. During the thirty-four years of Dr. Schenck's very extended practice, he has frequently examined five hundred patients a week in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Being well advanced in years, his professional visits to other cities have been discontinued, though he still continues to give his personal attention to the examination of patients as his principal office in Philadelphia, being assisted in his arduous duties by his son, Dr. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK, JR., who is a regular graduate of Jefferson Medical College, and in every way qualified for the efficient discharge of his important duties devolving upon him. Patients who desire a thorough examination of their lungs, with the aid of Dr. SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER, can be accommodated at all times and receive the needed information as to their condition, and the method of treatment, free of charge. Consultation gratis. 411 cond st